Evening came, and all was quiet on the front, but on the extreme left we heard heavy firing from gunboats on the Appointtox or from Hinks's battery on the other bank, shelling the ravine which runs from the river to the

It seems that there was but little fighting on Saturday The batteries which had been engaged the preceding day re-opened slowly and deliberately at 7 o'clock in the morn, ing, and the firing thus continued until half past 9 o'clockwhen it ceased. A letter dated on Saturday evening says:

While (during Friday night) our pickets had dug them-selves a new rifle pit, a little in front of the old one, the rebels had extended their line toward the woods on our left by throwing up a new pit considerably nearer us, on the extremity of which appeared an embryo and threaten-ing redoubt, which our guns speedily silenced, (on Saturday morning )

day morning )
The afternoov (of Saturday) passed with hardly a stray
musket shot on either side. Our men busily shovelled and chopped, and undoubtedly the rebels did the same, although could be distinguished

The loss in the 97th Pennsylvania on Friday was about 170; in the 13th Indiana about 60. It has been ascertained that there are twelve brigades

in front of us. Estimating these at two thousand men each, probably an under estimate, and adding artillery and cavalry, and there must be at least twenty-five thousand troops. The brigades are: Clingman's, Greysie's, and Ransom's brigades of North Carolina troops; Hunton's, Burton's, Terry's, Corse's, and Wise's Virginia brigades; Hayood's and Walker's South Carolina brigades, and Bush-

A letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer mentions the cast alties in some regiments which are not named above. It

The fight of the 21st instant was rather severe. The 13th Indiana lost 11 killed and 58 wounded; the 9th Maine 69 killed, wounded, and missing; the 67th Chio, 50; the 39th Illinois, 70; and the 85th Pennsylvania, 22; but they did not fall without inflicting severe punishment on the rebels 200 of whom were taken prisoners.

The enemy made another assault at midnight of Satur day. It is described in a letter to the New York Herald, dated at General Butler's headquarters on Sunday last. We extract the following:

Shortly before midnight, after nearly every one, worn or with the fatigues of a hard day's work, had gone to rest, a velley of musketry startled all bands, and before the echo died away the heavy booming of cannon took its place, and continued for fully thirty minutes.

Some time before ten o'clock Gen. Butler received a mes-asge from the front that the enemy was massing on our centre. This message somewhat prepared us for what was to come, and also kept our valiant troops thus menaced on the alert. Sure enough the enemy did mass his forces for one grand assault to pierce our lines, and had we not discovered his intention the attempt would probably have succeeded. As it was it resulted in a most disastrous defeat to the foe.

Our pickets in front of Gen. Amer's line received the re-bel fire with great steadiness, and never fluched. They returned volley for volley, and gradually retired on the reserve. When the rebel column approached it was received with a most withering fire, and our men dropped to allow the artillery to play on the enemy. The siege guns and light batteries commenced their work then. The advance of the rebels was mowed down like grass; but, as usual, they came up to the breach like veteraus, filling up the rom our batteries at last halt d them. Capt. Langley's battery, the 1st United States artillery,

played on the rebel force with great effect. About twenty minutes after the fight had commenced a twenty-pounder Parrott shot struck and exploded a rebel caisson, scattering death and destruction all around. At this sight the most deafening cheers went up from our lines, to the great dissomfiture of the rebels.

The guiboats on the James and Appointtox rivers opened their batteries and shelled the woods around, makag it decidedly uncomfortable for the rebel reserves.

At last, when the enemy found that we were prepared for his advance, and having already lost very heavily, he thought it best to withdraw, which he did, after giving our

The fight lasted about thirty-five minutes, and as soon as The fight lasted about thirty-five minutes, and as soon as it was over our men proceeded to bury the rebel killed left on the field. I learn from good authority that two hundred and sixty-three were interred by our forces. Our loss, will not be more than about ten killed and fifty wounded, as we had all the advantage on our side—constantly on the defensive and the enemy marching boldly up to our en-trenchments. The fleet in the James and Appomattox river is a great auxiliary to our army.

FROM THE SOUTH SIDE OF RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

IN CAMP, MONDAY, MAY 23, 1864 A rebel working party yesterday showed themselves in front of our works and began to use their spades and axes. One of our batteries opened a deliberate fire upon the impudent fellows, and a few shots scattered them. Beyond

noisy than destructive-at least on our part. The rebels massed strongly about the centre of our line, and succeeded in dislodging the Fourth New Hampshire from the rifle pits, where they were on picket. The alarm thus given brought on the enemy a heavy fire of both musketry and artillery-the gunboats on our flanks throwing shells most effectively-and the loss inflicted upon him must have been great. One of his caissons was seen to explode, and the fact called forth the hearty cheering which we heard dis-tinctly at Gen. Butler's headquarters, a couple of miles distant to the rear and left. Our casualties were one kill-

Under the skillful and scientific direction of Brig. Gen Weitzel, chief of the engineer corps, the naturally strong defensive position now occupied by the army has been so artificially strengthened that it seems next to impossible the works should be successfully assaulted. Redoubts, redans, bastions, breastworks, and all the terms of military construction, are heard along our front from the thousands of busy soldiers, who have proved their ability, by immense mounds of fortifications, to use the spade and pick as effectively as they have the musket.

The aggregate number of wounded in all the battles

The aggregate number of wounded in all the battles ince the landing of the army here will not exceed two

terday by flig of truce. Gen. Butler proposed the ex-change of the wounded rebel Brig. Gen. W. S. Walker for our own glorious Heckman, who was captured last Mon-day. Bushrod Johnson replied that for "purely military reasons" he could not consent to such an arrangement. He was willing to exchange any wounded brigadier of ours in their possession for Walker, or any brigadier except Heckman, upon the condition that the brigadier so exchanged would not fight until Walker recovered. This proposition was inadmissible

# LATEST REPORTS FROM JAMES RIVER.

FORTRESS MONROE, MAY 21, 2 P. M.-Atrivals from the James river report all quiet. There had been no more fighting or skirmishing since Saturday night, when, as already stated, we repulsed the enemy with heavy loss to them. The rebels are reported to have been largely rein-forced by drafts from North and South Carolina, and from

Lee's army. FIVE O'CLOCK P. M .- This morning Gen. Gillmore made sance in force, and at half-past three o'clock A. M. met the enemy in some force. After an engagement of an hour and a half duration, we succeeded in completely routing them. Our loss was slight. The rebels have, so far, made nine attacks upon our entrenchments, and been repulsed each time. It is now reported that nearly onehalf of Beauregard's forces left him yesterday and marched in the direction of Richmond, probably to reinforce Lee.

Three hundred and fifty of the 1st Connecticut heavy artiflery having served out their term of enlistment have been mustered out and have arrived here en route for home. About the same number have re-enlisted, and the regiment still retained its organization.

# COMMENTS OF THE REPUBLICAN PRESS.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser. The announcement from Gen. Butler that Grant should be troubled with no further reinforcements from Beaure gard, together with the fact that two lines of the Fort Darling defences had been carried, led the public to look for most substantial results from his command. In this, however, we are disappointed. The enemy on Monday completely surprised Gen. Butler and drove him from his position. After losing some five thousand men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, he abandoned the offensive and retreated to his line of earthworks, near Bermuda Hundred, where he is now acting on the defensive. According

such positions as to "command the river and annoy our lines." To all it has been a mystery why the James river column was entrusted to Gen. Butler, close upon the heels of the North Carolina reverse. Whatever administrative ability Gen. Butler may possess, it is a well-known fact that his military experience prior to the rebellion was cou-fined solely to militia trainings. During the progress of the war he has not once, if we mistake not, been under fire, and has had the conduct of but one engagement, that at Big Bethel, and then he was at Fortress Monroe, far away from the scene of encounter. When it was an nounced that he had gone up the James in charge of the co-operating column, we rested in the assurance that Baldy Smith would be the commander. But the accounts of Monday's battle show that Gen. Butler had control of ffairs, while such able captains as Generals Smith and Gillmore acted in a subordinate capacity. We require a leader of military experience on the James fully as much s at Spottsylvania.

### THE OPERATIONS SOUTH OF RICHMOND.

From the New York Evening Post. The operations of the army under Gen. Butler during ast week are recited in a summary which we publish below, and which comes to us from an authentic source. It would appear that we lost, by an error of Butler's, several important advantages which would seem to have been of forward. They were all across the North Anna such a nature that in more skilful hands they might have gained us decisive results.

The army started on another forward movement in full force last Thursday morning; Gen. Kautz, with his cavalry, starting at or about the same time, with a view to cut the Richmond and Danville railroad. Before Friday evening the army had advanced eight full miles towards Richmond, to a strong line of entrenchments running out west from the river and extending across the turnpike, and even across the railroad, forming the outermost line of Richmond defences on this side, and evidently intended to bar all advance towards the city from this direction. The east end of this line abuts on the river not far from Fort Darling, and the line may be described as an extension of the fortifications of Drury's Bluff.

Towards evening, no Friday, Gen. Gillmore, with the

Tenth Army Corps, succeeded in turning the right of this line, got within it, and had command of its western extremity. Saturday morning Col. Serrell came riding into the camp of the volunteer engineers saying that Gillmore was within the enemy's works, and was isolated there, and immediately got together a party of his officers to go and help cut him out. So off he went with them; but before noon he returned, saying Gillmore was all right again. It turned out that we had carried some three miles of the before-mentioned line of entrenchments, which placed Gillmore within reach of a fine turnpike, running nearly parallel to the river, and about midway between the river and the railroad.

The east end of the line of entrenchments, being sun ported by the fortifications of Drury's Bluff, of course was not carried; the enemy made a vigorous charge to drive us out of the position we had taken, but was handsomely repulsed; we attempted to carry the remaining position by assault and were also repulsed. It was thus necessary by assault and were also repulsed. It was such as the construct batteries against it; and the engineers were all ordered to the spot with their tools, and the siege train was moved forward for that purpose.

The whole movement was commanded by Gen. Butler

The whole movement was commanded by Gen. Butler in person, Gillmore on our left holding the enemy's works, and Gen. Smith, with the Eighteenth Army Corps, holding the gight, in front of the eastern portion of those works, and only a few hundred yards this side of them. Thus you will observe we had gained good positions, both on the south and on the west of the Drury's Bluff fortifications; we had turned, or got where we could turn, against the enemy some three miles of his own strong entrenchments; and it was thought that, if we could maintain ourselves there, we should be able to dispose of Fort Darling, and

thus open the river.
In this state of things Gillmore urged strongly upon Gen. Butler the importance of entrenching our positions, so as to make them secure against sorties or any movements of the enemy to oust us from them. The matter was pressed very earnestly upon Gen. Butler through Col. Serrell, whom Gillmore had charged with that mission. Gen. Butler's answer, repeated several times, was that the movement was altogether an offensive one, and that he would not pause for any defensive operation. In brief, he positively refused to let the work of entrenching our position be undertaken; though such work would not necessarily have involved any loss of time—only it would have kept a por tion of the troops at work who would otherwise have a chance to rest. Gen. Butler seems to have had an odd sort of fear lest the offensive character of the enterprise should be somewhat compromised by stooping to the use of defensive methods. There was an act of presumption. And it was followed, as such acts are apt to be, by an act

of timidity.

Very early Monday morning, the fog being so dense that you could scarce distinguish a man five yards before you, the enemy came down upon us in large force. Their first the enemy came down upon us in large force. Their first demonstration was against our left under Gillmore. This did not accomplish any thing, though the rebels were almost literally upon us before our troops could see them. It was probably intended mainly as a feint. Soon afterwards they were on our extreme right, which was held by Gen. Heckman's brigade of the Eighteenth Corps, under Gen. Smith. Here, t.o, they were not seen till almost right in our midst; and even when seen it was impossible right in our midst; and even when seen it was impossible to distinguish by the eye whether they were friends or entermies. Heckman's brigade was quickly driven back, a large part of it captured; our whole right was more or large pa pudent fellows, and a few shots scattered them. Beyond this slight episode, nothing has occurred since the midnight assault of the enemy on Saturday demanding on either side the burning of gunpowder.

The affair on Saturday night proves to have been more noisy than destructive—at least on our part. The rebels successfully done, thus securing a line of retreat for Gill-more and the Tenth Army Corps.

Still Gillmore with the Tenth Corps held his position

within the enemy's works, and showed no inclination to budge an inch. Gen. Butler sent him an order to with-draw and come to the support of the right. He replied that he was succeeding against the enemy; and still he lingered, his position growing better and better, till Gen. Butler sent him another and more peremptory order, com-

manding h m to retire immediately.

It was Gillmore's opinion then, as I believe it still is, that, apart from this order, there was at that time no necessity for him to withdraw, and that, if he should continue to hold his position, the rebels would soon be obliged to relinquish the advantage they had gained on our right, especially as, meanwhile, the right w uld have time to re-cover from its disorder, and get into good fighting trim again. Howbeit, under such an order Gillmore could not one but withdraw; which was done in perfect order one division of his corps, Gen. Turner's, taking the road that had just been cut, while the rest took a more circuituous route, by a poor road running near the railroad. Gen. Gillmore was not long in gaining a good position, on elevated ground about half a mile this side of the one he had left. Here he kept the enemy at bay until our ar lery and wagon trains, and nearly all our wounded, were brought off. This being done, he then retired to another position, which he held towards evening, when all our troops fell back within our entrenchments, where they

have remained ever since

The battle raged with great fury from five o'clock about eight, after which the enemy gained no further advantage over us. For a considerable time the rebels made a tremendous cannenading on our right, but all to little purpose—the fog being so thick and the contending parties to close together as to reader artillery of little use of either side, except to make a noise. We lost two guos-

not far from three thousand—most of it, however, being prisoners, and from Heckman's brigade.

I saw a squad of rebel prisoners brought in; they are pretty well clad, looked to have had very good keeping. and their expression was full of intense, demoniac ferocity, as if the spirit of their own bloodhounds had been transferred into them. I asked one of them where he was from; he replied, "from South Carolina" We were ed by some of the prisoners that Lee had been commanding them in person—Beauregard also, and even Jeff.
Davis himself, being in the field against us. Meanwhile a
Richmond paper of the 16th, captured during the fight,
informed us that the Danville railroad had been cut in two places, the iron bridge over the Appomattox being all blown up. This, of course, was done by Gen. Kautz and his cavalry, so that one purpose of our forward movement was well secured, namely, that of occupying the enemy while Kautz did his work. But it was too bad thus to lose the fine position we had gained for advancing on Richmond. That position cannot be regained without a

large addition to our present force.

The cutting of the Dauville road appears to have put the enemy upon a desperate effort to recover the line from Richmond to Petersburg. In this he has succeeded but too well, and I fear we shall not be able to interrupt him much well, and I fear we shall not be able to interrupt him much there. While I am writing this the rebels are making flerce assaults on our line of entrenchments, which is only some mile and a half from the place where I am sitting. One of our men just in from the left tells us they made a charge on the line, but were repulsed with great slaughter, and left a quantity of prisoners in our hands. All along the lines cannon are routing as I write these words; the gunboats also routing on both our flanks. Our guns are all in position and position, and a power of them there is too, while the ground in our front is almost entirely impracticable for artillery.

OCCUPATION OF TAMPA. (FLA.) By an arrival from Key West we learn that the town of ampa, on the west coast of Florida, and commanding Tampa Bay, has been captured by the Union forces. It was captured about the 5th instant, without opposition, the rebel troops which were posted there having withdrawn the day previous on the appearance of the Union their replaced all leaves and delaction

We have no edicial reports sites for last toleran to

# WASHINGTON.

ISBETT ARS UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ORE AND

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1864.

LATEST FROM THE ARMY.

The despatches of the Secretary of War, in serted in other columns, chronicle the successful lican which tempts us frequently to transfer them advance of Gen. Grant down to eight o'clock of Tuesday morning, besides recapitulating important we refer is displayed even in the annexed brief news from Gen. Sherman and other points.

From the Army of the Potomac we have unoffi cial news a few hours later, coming down to six leagues would have the manliness to avow, and o'clock of Tuesday evening.

At that time Gen. Lee was still falling back to wards Richmond, and our army continued to prese river. Gen. Warren's corps was reported four miles beyond the river, with the enemy slowly retreating before him. Gen. Hancock was on our left, his line of movement being the Fredericksburg road. Burn side's corps was nearly all across the river, in a or expected when they read such despatches. Yesterday position between Hancock's and Warren's corps. There was occasional fighting, but nothing that indicated a general battle.

An orderly of Lee's had been captured on whom was found orders directing Ewell to fall back on the defences of Richmond.

The cavalry corps of Gen. Sheridan had return ed, having crossed the Pamunkey river at the White House, and were expected to join our advancing columns on Tuesday evening.

When the courier who brought this intelligence left the front, cannonading was heard in the direction of Port Royal. The cause of it was, of course, not then known.

Reports coming through prisoners indicate that ome of Beauregard's troops from the south side of Richmond have joined Gen. Lee.

Since the foregoing was written we have re ceived the subjoined unofficial despatches.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, May 23, 1864.

The advance of the army reached the North Anna yer erday forenoon, the Fifth Corps arriving by the telegraph oad from Guiney's station, along which they had followed the enemy for several miles, skirmishing at different points and capturing a number of prisoners.

Ewell's corps were in the rear of the retreating foe, an when they got to the North Anna they took position be hind the earthworks on both sides of the river.

The Second Corps, having had the advance on the Bow ng Green road, remained at Milford on the 22d, and at 1 P. M. yesterday came up and took position on the left of the Fifth Corps, reaching the railroad.

On examination it was found the enemy held a strong position on the south bank of the river, with their advance on a peninsula formed by a small stream, which emptied into the river near the railroad crossing.

Barlow's division occupied the right of the railror Birney in front of the peninsula, and Gibbon on the right, while the Fifth Corps were on the road leading to the ford a mile to the right.

Skirmishing in front of Birney commenced about 2 P. M. and at 4 the batteries got to work and shelled the enemy, while Birney's division were ordered to charge and carry ment, but without any satisfactory results the works, and, if possible, get possession of the bridges across the river. The charge was made in splendid style and, although met with a shower of bullets from the riflepits, as well as shells from the batteries on the opposit side of the river, our men never halted until the enemy were driven across the Bridge, and our guns placed so as to command it. Some of the men even went half-way across, and one was seen with a rebel flag, who was forced to throw it into the river to prevent its recapture.

continued until after dark, each party maintaining their

Our loss in this action was about two hundred and fifty April and sailed the same day for Vera Cruz. n killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy was full as heavy as our own, and we took a number of prisoners.

About five P. M. Gen. Warren effected a crossing, and taking a position on the south bank, threw up some breastworks. Soon after he was attacked by a large force of rebels, whom he drove back with heavy loss, their dead and wounded lying thick on the ground in front of our lines hundred in killed and wounded.

About dark Gen. Burnside's corps came up and took po sition between Hancock and Warren, and made preparations to cross. Every body felt in good spirite and confident of a victory on the coming day.

TUESDAY, MAY 24-P. M. the enemy were found to have fallen back during the night, new hostilities one week before its expiration. The and the skirmish line was captured after the first round. Allies will remain to possession of Jutland, and the Danes force of the enemy up to two P. M., at which time your is raised. The Danish losses in the late sea fight were orrespondent left the front.

Gen. Warren had advanced some two or three miles the enemy in his front seeming determined to dispute his advance, although probably falling back.

This afternoon a detachment from the cavalry expedi ion, under Sheridan, arrived at headquarters announcing the safe return of the command across the Pamunkey last Sir Baldwin Walker, relative to the seizure, in Simon's night, and that they would arrive to-night, Gen. Custer's Bay, of the Tuscaloosa, by order of her Majesty's Governdivision cut the railroad twelve miles below Hanover June- ment. The persons who purchased from Semmes the barque tion on the 21st, burning two bridges and tearing up a mile | Sea Bride, of Boston, which was captured last August by most of our artillery being early in the day sent to the of the track. He encountered a body of the rebel cavalry rear. Our loss in men, as near as can now be stated, was behind barricades, but could not induce them to come out behind barricades, but could not induce them to come out and attack him. The party had to build a bridge across the Pamunkey, at the White House, which they did in twenty-four hours. The entire command passed in safety over it. The horses of the expedition are pretty well exnausted, but a few days' rest and feed upon the fine clover to be found in this vicinity will put them in condition for ervice, Gens. Sheridan, Gregg, and Custer are entitled to great praise for the manner in which the expedition has been conducted.

TUESDAY EVENING, EIGHT O'CLOCK. A messenger who left the front at six o'clock this afrnoon reports the enemy crossing the South Anna, with our troops in close pursuit. Upwards of six hundred prisoners have been brought in since yesterday, and more are hourly arriving.

Firing was heard this morning in the direction of Port Royal. It was supposed to be from a rebel battery, which is reported to have been placed at a point twelve miles below Fredericksburg. Two gunboats went down the river last night, and it is thought they may have been at. tacked, in the hope of sinking them.

An orderly of Gen. Lee was brought into headquarter o day, on whom was found a despatch to Gen. Ewell from Gen. Lee, ordering him to fall back rapidly to the defences

A lieutenant taken two days ago said his brigade ha been at Plymouth and at Drury's Bluff, and after fighting Butler was sent at once to join Lee's army in front of Grant. The colonel made a speech on Saturday evening, as soon as they arrived, telling them they must reach Rich mend on Monday at 10 A. M. or the "damned Tauks" would be there before them.

FORREST'S OFFICIAL REPORT —Gen. Forrest's official account of the capture of Fort Pillow states that five hundred out of seven hundred men composing the garrison were killed. All the officers were killed. Gen. Forrest's ioss was twenty killed and sixty wounded

Of the few political journals which, while acknowledging party fealty, claim the right of forming and expressing an independent private judgment, there is not one more distinguished than the Republican, of Springfield, Massachusetts. This independence, the offspring of conscientiousness combined with vigor of thought, and a practical view of the questions which it undertakes to discuss, gives a value to the editorials of the Repubto our own columns. The independence to which article, which, although every body will admit its truth and pertinency, few of its Republican colsuch journals as are not professed supporters of the Administration would shrink from uttering for fear of misconstruction.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican

STOP PROPHESYING BY TELEGRAPH .- A great amo

of worthless trash is sent over the telegraph wires under the name of news, but the poorest and most disgusting of all is the brag and the predictions of future victories. The people have learned to suspect that disaster is concealed the country was told by telegraph how cheerful and confi dent Gen. Meade and Gen. Grant are; how almost certain it is that their present plans will succeed; and in such extravagant language that every body will naturally be looking for news of a masterly retreat to day. There is no doubt that Gen. Grant means to do his best, and hopes thus to win; and the country does not need to be told so by telegraph every balf day. The thing is altogether overdon and " run into the ground." Let the wires be relieved of all such nonsense. Of the same sort, only more so, and more provoking, are

the despatches now given out from headquarters at Bermuda Hundreds that "Gen. Butler has accomplished all and more than all that he intended;" that all his maneuvring and fighting has been meant merely to give Kautz's cavalry a chance to cut the railroads, and also to detain a rebel force in his front that it might not reach Lee. The public bas not so soon forgotten Gen. Butler's assurance on the 9th that " Gen. Grant will not be troubled with any further reinforcements to Lee from Beauregard." Beauregard very soon and easily walked around Butler, and has now driven him back to the shelter of his gunboats, with the loss of nearly all of Heckman's brigade of five thousand men, and the rebels held the railroad between Richmond and Petersburg. No doubt Generals Gillmore and Smith and their troops have done their duty, and are not to be blamed for inevitable disaster. The point is, that it is not well to halloo till you are out of the woods, and that a little reticence is an excellent quality in a soldier. We get no exaggeration of what is achieved and no brag about what is to be done from Gen. Grant. He is a man of facts and of deeds, not words, and that is why the army and the people trust him. The trash that is sent from his lines and telegraphed over the country he knows nothing about, and would stop it if he could. We say again, let the newsgatherers give us the facts and nothing more-not a word of prophecy or brag.

#### LATEST FROM EUROPE

By the steamer Peruvian, which left Liverpool on th 12th instant, and Londonderry on the 13th, we have later intelligence from England.

In the House of Lords, on the 11th instant, Lord Ellen brough called the attention of the Government to the alleged cases of kidnapping of British subjects in the United States. Earl Russell stated, in reply, that Lord Lyons had made repeated remonstrances to the American Govern

Notwithstanding the report brought by former arrivals that the Danish Conference had been abandoned, it is now announced that it would recommence negotiations immedia ately with favorable prospects for the conclusion of peace. Earl Russell has stated in the House of Lords that the Conference had agreed upon a suspension of hostilities forthwith, from the 12th, on condition that the blockade of the German ports be raised.

There had been a naval engagement between the Danish The highest praise was given to the division and its and Allied squadrons, in which the latter were badly General by Gen. Hancock, for the gallant manner in which beaten. This success and the news of the suspension of consequence, consols advanced 911 a 914.

The Emperor Maximilian reached Madeira

# A TRUCE IN DENMARK.

HALIFAX, MAY 25 .- The steamship Asia, from Queen town on the 25th has arrived

The House of Commons had a long debate upon Mr. Bar ing's motion relative to the admission of the pirate Georgia after they retreated. Our loss here was upward of three into the River Mersey. The Attorney General said the Government could not interfere, and generally defended the course of the Government. Mr. Cobden denounced the course of the Government.

The Queen arrived at Balmoral on Saturday.

COPENHAGEN, MAY 10.-The Government has con eluded a truce for one month, commencing from the 12th. The army advanced at an early hour this morning, but The belligerents are to give notice of their intention to re-It was suspected that this might be a ruse, and caution of Alsen. The Allies are not to impose any further conwas exercised as the troops advanced. Shirmishing took tributions in Jutland, or to interfere with the civil governplace at several points, but the Second Corps had met no ment of the province. The blockade of the German ports fourteen killed and fifty-four wounded.

### THE PRIVATEER ALABAMA.

The Cape of Good Hope Argus of February 23 pub ishes a long letter from Capt. Semmes, of the pirate Alabama, addressed to the British Admiral on the station the Alabama, have all got into trouble. The Governor and his advisers, who showed so much lukewarmness toward the rights of the United States, have been, it is currently reported, reprimended by her Majesty's Government. As a set off, the next time the Tuscaloss put into Since ' a set off, the next time the Tuscaloosa put into Simon's Bay, at which place that vessel had twice previously been permitted to refit, she was promptly seized and placed ander the guns of the flagship, where she is still held. The money paid to Semmes for the Sea Bride, amounting to four thousand pounds in gold, was raised in Cape Town by two individuals on forged paper. One of the quasi owner. is dead. The other owner is working out a five years sen-tence in breaking stones for her Majesty at the Table Bay break water

### THE NEGRO IN LOUISIANA.

The St. Louis Democrat glorifles the Louisiana State Convention for having passed an ordinance of immediate and uncompensated emancipation. But there is a point in the proceedings of that body which our contemporary has thus far left untouched. On the 10th of May a section of the majority report of the Committee on Emancipation was under consideration, when a member moved an amendment to provide "that the Legislature shall never pass any act authorizing free negroes to vote or to emigrate into this State under any pretence whatever." The amendment was divided and the vote taken on the first clause, in reference to negroes voting. This clause was adopted by the large vote of 96 ayes to 15 noes-thus giving the voice of the Convention emphatically against enfranchising negroes. On the other clause the Convention was equally divided, and the President gave a casting vote in the negative. Subsequently the whole section with the amendment was laid on the table : but the expression against negroes voting was unmistakable, and we expect it to be further shown in the future proceedings of the Convention .- St. Louis Republican.

At a recent meeting of the trustees of Williston Semi pary at Easthampton, Massachusetts, Mr. Samuel Willis ton made a further addition of \$25,000 to its funds, he sides the \$15,000 lately given for the gymnasium.

### IMPORTANT FROM LOUISIANA.

Safety of the Union Fleet-Evacuation of Alexandria

A despatch from Cairo, received yesterday, announce the arrival at Mound City of Admiral Porter's flagship. She reports that the entire fleet is out of the Red river, the dam having reached a height on the 13th to enable them to move. The fleet was much annoyed in passing out by guerrillas, who lined the banks of the river. from Alexandria to Fort De Russey.

Our forces evacuated Alexandria last week, and move toward Semmesport. The officers of the steamer Laurel Hill, which had arrived at New Orleans, state that they distinctly heard heavy cannonading from the direction our forces had taken.

A portion of Alexandria was burning when the General Hill left. This steamer had two hundred sick on board, and while flying the hospital flags | was fired |into ten miles below Alexandria, but no injury resulted. Gen. McClernand, who was seriously ill, was on board.

The Louisiana State Convention, in session at New Or leans, on the 16th instant, elected fourteen delegates to the Baltimore Convention. The Delta says the action of the Convention was harmonious. It endorsed the general policy, civil and military, of the Administration, and also heartily approved the military and civil career of Gen, Banks and the policy inaugurated by Gen. Hahn for putting down the rebellion and restoring the Union.

An extensive confingration recently occurred a Natchez, consuming several blocks of costly dwellings. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Judge Hancock, one of the most prominent Union men of Texas, had escaped from rebeldom and arrived at Brownsville, accompanied by about twenty others.

CLAIMS ON OUR GOVERNMENT.

In England a Parliamentary return has been published of all the claims made on our Government by British subjects for seizures of property, imprisonment, or other violations of rights said to have been committed from the commencement of the civil war to the 31st March, 1864 The total number of complaints made during that period was 451; and the total number of despatches and letters to and from the Foreign Office relating to those complaints was 2,871. The claims include two classes, viz injury to person by imprisonment or other means, and injury to property by the seizure of ships or cargoes, chiefly on the ground of breaking the blockade. The number of cases of personal injury complained of is 73. The others are cases of bleckade-runners, from the days of the Hiawatha and Perthshire down to the latest cases that have been before our prize courts.

#### THE NEW JAPANESE EMBASSY.

It is said that the Japanese Ambassadors intend to re main in France six weeks, and in Europe one year. They are now having European garments made for them. They were present at the representation of the ballet of "La Maschera" in Paris on the 21 instant. A platform over the parterre had been arranged for them, and they were accompanied by a dozen officers attached to the mission. Between the acts they were conducted over the house, and the working of the machinery particularly attracted

On the same day the Ambassadors were formally re ceived by the Emperor NAPOLEON. Ikeda Tsikougo no Kami made the following speech in Japanese, whence it was translated into Dutch, and then into French :

"Sire: Upon the orders we have received from hi his sincerity and good will, we have the honor, adors, to respectively submit to your Majesty the auto graph letters, while wishing happiness to your Majesty and prosperity to your subjects. Since the conclusion of a treaty between the two empires friendship has increased from day to day; but in consequence of the great changes in our accient customs, the national sentiment has been disturbed; every possible effort has been made to take measures to remedy this, but hitherto without success. In fact, certain Japanese have fired upon one of your Mayour military efficers. His Majesty, the Tycoon, has or-dered us to express to your Majesty his record your mintary officers. His Majesty, the Tycoon, has ordered us to express to your Majesty his regret at these
accidents, and, in order to show his good will and his
friendly sentiments, to confer with one of your Majesty's
distinguished subjects, in order to give the necessary explanations for eternally continuing good relations on both
sides. His Majesty, the Tycoon, begs your Majesty to
place confidence in us, for we have all three been chosen
has him.

The Emperor replied: "I am grateful to the Tycool for having felt the necessity of giving explanations as to the difficulties attending the execution of the treaty concluded officer. I sincerely desire to see an extension of our relations from day to day; but, with this end, your Government must, above all, cause international laws to be re spected, and be convinced of the understanding between European Powers to defend their honors and interests in distant countries. Your presence here is the proof that your sovereign regrets what has happened, and I see you vith pleasure amongst us."

ARREST OF THE PROCLAMATION FORGERS.

On Friday the authorship of the forged proclamation of President Lincoln was traced to Joseph Howard, jr., city editor of the Brooklyn Esgle, and formerly connected with the New York Times and Tribune, as city reporter and in other capacities, by means of which he acquired a knowledge of the routine of business of the New York press, and was enabled to perpetrate his infamous outrage. At first, on being charged with the crime, he appeared thunderstruck and denied it, but afterwards fully confessed it. He was immediately conveyed to Fort Lafayette. His motive is said to have been to advance his interests in stock and gold gambling, by which he had been a heavy loser, when the forgery suggested itself to him as a mesos of retrieving his fortunes. The prisoner is reported to have been an active member of Mr. Beecher's church, of which his father is a deacon. The Times gives the following account of the circumstances which led to his arrest:

"It seems that something like a week ago Howard co sulted Mr. Kent, member of the firm of Kent and Clapp, brokers, as to the probable effect upon the market of a proclamation calling for three hundred thousand more men. Mr. K-nt gave him his opinion, and subsequently Howard showed him the draft of a proclamation which he claimed to know, through secret channels of intelligence at Washing ton, was about to be issued. After the publication in the World and Journal of Commerce on Wednesday morning. Mr. Kent at once identified the published proclamation with the draft which Howard had shown him, and gave information of the circumstances to Gen. Dix. Howard was arrested and brought to the General's headquarters. where he at once made a full acknowledgment of his agency in the matter, and exculpated all the newspapers, which he succeeded in victimizing, from any connexion with it, directly or indirectly. He employed another person to make the copies which were sent to the press. It is reported that several other persons were cognizant of the proceeding, and also made it the basis of speculative operations in gold. But Howard, we understand, denies that any person was at all implicated with him in the

On Saturday morning Mr. Francis A. Mallison, a re porter connected with the Brooklyn Engle, was arrested on the charge of having written the copies of the proclamation from the original document furnished by Howard. On being examined at Gen. Dix's headquarters he plead guilty to the charge, and was also sent to Fort Lafayette. He wrote the manifold copies on the usual tissue paper used by the associated press, and supervised the deliveries to the various newspaper offices, which deliveries were made by a lad employed for that purpose. He said that it was purely a stockjobbing operation, and that no newspaper and no telegraph line were in any complicity with

At ten o'clock on Saturday morning the orders suppress ing the World and the Journal of Commerce were rescind ed, and the military at once evacuated the offices of those newspapers. The World then announced on its bulletin the following : "This office is now open to resume busi ness; paper on Monday, as usual."

Among the visiters at present in this city is the Hong JEREMIAH CLEMENS, formerly a Senator in Congress from the State of Alabama. He was an opponent of the doctrine of secession, and since the national forces have had possession in Northern Alabama has frequently addressed the people there in favor of the Union.

GOOD NEWS FROM RED RIVER.

The following official despatches have been received at he Navy Department: MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAGSHIP BLACK HAWK,

Mouth Red River, May 16, (via Cairo, 22d.) To Hon. Gideon Welles-Sir: I have the honor to aform you that the portion of the squadron that was caught above the falls at Alexandria have been released from their uppleasant position, owing to the indefatigable exertions of Lieut. Col. Bailey, Acting Engineer Nmeteenth Army Corps, who proposed and built a tree dam of six hundred feet across the river at the lower falls, which enabled all the vessels to pass in safety; the back water of the Mississippi reaching Alexandria, all wed them to pass over all the shoals and the obstructions planted by the enemy, to a point of safety.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, DAVID R. PORTER, Rear Admiral-

MOUND CITY, MAY 22, 1864. To Hon. Gideon Welles: Merchant steamer Bri ian; just arrived reports the gunboats and army all safe at the mouth of Red river and Semmesport.

THE FORTHCOMING DRAFT.

Col. FRY, the Provost Marshal General, has issued a streular advising preparations for another draft. In the copy before us, dated the 19th instant, and addressed to Major C. C. Gilbert, Acting Assistant Provost Marshal at Philadelphia, Col. FRY directs as follows:

"Confer with your State authorities and endeavor to get the different districts and sub-districts to commence get the different districts and sub-districts to commence raising men at once, with a view to the new call referred to in despatch of yesterday from Secretary of War to ferent towns, counties, &c. to save time by mmediately on assumed quotas. Spare no effort to com olete the revision of enrolment at the earliest possible day. The exact new quotas will be based upon it. I want it reported to me by 10th of June."

### NEGRO STFFRAGE.

In the Senate on Thursday last-

Mr. MORRILL, from the committee of conference on he disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the erection of Territorial government for Montana, made a report, which recommends that the Senate recede from its amend-ment striking out the words "every free white inhabitant," in regard to voters, and inserting "all citizens of the United States and those who have declared their intentions to become such." &ce

Mr. M. said the effect of the amendment will be to au-Mr. M. said the enect of the amendment will be to authorize the temporary organization of the government of Montana by that class of persons who were authorized to organize the Territory of Idaho.

Mr. SUMNER asked what class of persons they were ?

Mr. MORRILL said they were citizens of the United States and such other white inhabitants as declared their ntention to become such. He understood it to mean white citizens The difference between the two Houses was, that the House allowed all free white males of twenty-one years to vote, and the Senate simply restricted it to citizens of the United States. In order to secure the passage of the bill the committee of the two Houses agree to this new proposition. After the Territory is organized the whole question of suffrage will rest with the Territo-rial authorities.

Mr. SUMNER said the whole question before the Senate was whether we should adhere to that which is right, or consent to that which is wrong. He hoped the Senate would adhere to its original position.

Mr. MORRILL explained that this was a practical

question. When the two Houses found themselves at loggerheads, and when it becomes necessary for one party or the other to yield the party invading should be the one. How else could legislation go on? The bill as it will stand will invade no man's rights, white or colored.

Mr. HARLAN would vote against the report of the committee, simply because be did not believe there was a necessity for any new Territorial government in that portion of Idaho, as the population was not enough to entitle them to it. He was willing that the bill should fail, and the subject go over to the next session.

Mr. WADE said that while he held as a settled principle that the black man, in a republican government like ours, had the same inalienable right to vote as a white man, he

considered the original Senate amendment the mere shadow of a shade and a miserable abstraction. He could not be deluded by the mere shadow of things. There were no negroes in the Territory, and there were never likely to be any. Whenever the question should be raised to affect any man's rights, white or colored, he should stand where he always had stood. Mr. HALE defered from the Senator from Ohio, and quoted from the ordinance of 1787 organizing the Northwestern Territory to show that our fathers had a wise fore-

sight in providing not only for the present but for the future of the new Territories, though these Territories were mere wildernesses at that time.

Mr. HOWARD said the whole Northwest was a slave territory at the time of the passage of the ordinance of 1787, and there were hundreds of slaves there heid by

French Canadians and others.

Mr. HALE replied that, so far as regards the condition of the Territory, it was a wilderness. Oregon, in 1848, when its Territorial Government was organized, was a wilderness, and we sat here week after week contending for what Senators would now call an abstraction. The abstraction was in holding out against the demand of Southern Senators that the prohibition of slavery should not extend beyond the line of 36 deg' 30 min. We sat until August, and refused their demand, and if Senstors since that time had stood where he stood we should have had no compromise in 1850 and no rebellion in 1861. The policy we were now establishing for the new Territory would be its policy for all ages to come. He did not care whether this bill failed or not. The only persons on whom disaster would fall would be those who were disappointed in obtaining offices under the recent Territorial organization of Idaho. They divided the Territory for office once, and, if we allow it, another disappointed set will divide again for the sake of new offices. In saying what he did, did not mean to express the course he should take on

the bill before the Senate in reference to free suffrage in the District of Columbia.

Mr MORRILL reiterated that this bill would not dusranchise any man on account of his color, as there was not a single colored man in the Territory, and yet the Senator from New Hampshire, while favoring this im-practicable measure, appears to dodge the question where it is practicable in the District of Columbia.

Mr. HALE said the Senator was mistaken in that assumption. Mr. Webster at that time took the ground that the written law of God had decreed that slavery could not go into the Territories, and he did not wish to re-coact the sw of God. He (Mr HALE) thought at that time that that very reason made the measure practicable. Precisely the same issues are presented to the country is were then, and he should act upon them, according to the light God

gave him, as they respectively areas.

Mr. NESMITH hoped the Senate would not concur
with the Senator from New Hampshire and allow the
bill to be lost. He had no particular interest in the aub. ject, so far as the negro was concerned, but he did take ome interest in the white people there whom he supposed now numbered sixty to seventy thousand, mostly ngaged in mining pursuits The object of the bill was to engaged in mining pursuits. The object of the animal segment to this people. It would also be to the advantage of the Government in enabling it more effectually to carry out its laws, and especially to collect

its revenue tax.

Mr SUMNeR bad no besitation in saying that the prinspie involved in the Schale's position was more impor-ant than the passage of the bill. It was proposed to exican race from suffrage; and the argument made here in defence of it was but a reproduction of the old well-known slavery argument on the subject. He was opposed to the infringement of human rights, and more especially in the formation of a new community, for "just as the twig is bent the tree is inclined." It was his wish that the tree should shelter all mankind.

The report of the committee of conference was agreed to by the following vote: to by the following vote:

YEAS—Mesers. Buckslew, Carlile, Collamer, Cowan,
Davis, Doolittle, Foot, Foster Harding, Harris, Henderson,
Hendericks Howard, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Morrili,
Nesmith, Powell, Ramsey, Saulsbay, Ten Eyek, Trambull,
Van Winkle, Wade, Wilkinson, and Willey—26.

NAYS—Mesers. Anthony, Char dier, Clark, Dixon, Grimes,
Hale, marlan, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Pomeroy, Sprague,
Samuer, and Wilson—13.

REBEL STATEMENTS.

The Richmond papers of the 19th instant claim a great victory over Sigel, at New Market, and say they would have captured his army had it not been for our cavalry. According to their account, Sigel ran twenty miles without stopping, abandoning hospitals, burning his trains, etc.

These papers state their losses at twenty thousand in he battles with the Army of the Potomac, but claim a victory every time. They acknowledge losing twenty guns. but are silent as to the number of prisoners. Their trains were running to Guinney's Station during last week .- Rev.

SENATOR HICKS.-We are sincerely glad to find that Senator Hicks, of Maryland, has so far recovered from his severe illness, and his great sufferings from the amputation of his leg, as to be able to return to his place in the Senate. He is obliged to move on crutches as yet, but, apart from the infirmity incident thereto, appears to be in good health and spirite.